# SCENES ON THE IOWA AFTER THEIR

SHIPS WERE SUNK. The Admiration of the American Officers Aroused Accounts by Spanish Officers of the Destroction of Cervera's Ships-The Great Strain Before the Fight.

U. S. S. Iowa, off Santiago, July 4.-At the asual time for Sunday morning inspection yesterday the crew of the Iowa was mustered on deck and the commanding officer was making his round, when suddenly a Spanish cruiser appeared at the mouth of the harbor. The officer of the deck called out:

There come the Spanish ships! To your guarters everybody!" and then began the livejest scramble down ladders and into turrets that has been seen in many a long day.

The alarm gongs all over the ship rang feriously, calling our men to battle stations. and before the sound had died away a shell from one of our 6-pounder rapid-fire guns started the ball rolling, and at the same time called attention to the signal we hoisted: "The

Then began the only battle between armored years sthat is likely to take place during the present war. The flagship Infanta Maria Teresa, Admiral Cervera's pennant flying, led the way, followed closely and in good order by the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon, the Almirante Oquendo, and the two torpedo-boat de-stroyers. The Iowa engaged each vessel in our position in the blockade line being right in front of the harbor entrance. In less than an hour from the time the first ship was sighted coming out the Infanta Maria, the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya were run aground, and their crews were jumping overbeard or waiting simply to be rescued. The ships were in flames and the Spanish colors hauled down. The two torpedo boats Furor and Pluton were disposed of in a few minutes. one being sunk and the other driven ashore in a rained and sinking condition.

The Colon had got past the Iowa and the Indiana and was making off rapidly to the west-ward, followed by the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon. The Vizcaya was the third cruiser to take fire and run ashore, the Iowa remaining by her to take off her crew. Our boats were at once lowered and succeeded in rescuing 280 officers and men, many of whom were taken out of the water and others off the bows of the burning ship. The auxiliary gunboat Gloucester took on board 142 of the Vizcava's men.

All the officers who were taken prisoners and vided for on the Iowa have been most proruse in their thanks for the little attentions it has been possible to show them; not one of them has shown by word or action that he has the least personal ill feeling against us. Here is the story as told by the executive officer of the Vizenya:

"Admiral Cervera had intended to make an attempt to escape from the harbor at 11 P. M n the night of July 2, but at a council of war held on the morning of that day it was decided that the risk of grounding in the narrow chan-nel at night was too great. It was then proposed and decided to go out at 9:30 A. M. on Sunday, while the crews of your ships would probably be at divine service

"Accordingly the flagship Infanta Maria led the way. We, in the Vizoaya, followed. The fire from your guns was terrific; shells were continually striking us at all points, and it seemed as if each shell started a new fire wher ever it struck. Our men were driven from their guns by the rain of secondary battery projectiles and by the fire and smoke of burning wood on our ship. In twenty minutes fires had started fore and aft. The decks and the joiner work in the officers' quarters and all along the berth deck took fire, and it was no longer pos gible to keep our men at their guns.

What could we do? Beach our ship and take to the boats was our only resort. We ran the Vizcaya ashore, and found that every boat was smashed or riddled. They sank as soon as they were lowered, and many of us jumped into the water and struck out for land. Others remained on board, and all awaited anxiously the arrival of your boats, which came promptly to our assistance. I am worn out with weeks of anxiety and care, weighed down with the consciousness of my responsibility and the knowledge that, sooner or later, what has happened to-day must

Another officer said: "For twenty days I have had no rest. Every night we expected some kind of an attack. One day, when you bombarded El Morro, a shell came over the heights and wrecked my room. Ever since the war began I have known that this day must come. Particularly since May 29, when you blockaded us in Santiago harbor, we have been under a nervous strain such as the knowledge of certain defeat, deferred from day to day, must always induce. Imagine to what a tension our nerves have been wrought up. We knew perfect! coming to our destruction, but it was a sacrifice that we had to make for our honor and our country. There was no way out of it, and, since t had to come, I cannot but feel relieved that it is over, and I am grateful to God that we have fallen into such kind hands."

Another officer said he had swam ashore and his watch had been taken from him by the Cubans. Several prisoners were taken out of the hands of the Cubans, and I believe this

We sea-faring men can never be personal enemies. It is only the ships that are enemies. and now that we have lost our ships, lost every thing, indeed, save our honor, we can feel only gratitude for the kindness with which you have ved us. The Colon managed to withstand the fire of your guns better than our other cruisers because her 5-inch armor kept out your secondary battery and other small pr ctiles. It was these that did us so much One of your shells struck and exploded a tor-

Capt Eulate and several other officers de elared that two boilers exploded, but I am quite sure they were in error. It is likely that steam pipes may have been ruptured, but highly improbable that the boilers actually exploded. One of the engineers said that water came into the engine rooms and fire rooms, and that the eranks revolving blinded everybody in the engine rooms with flying water and oil. The tumps were disabled by débris and would no longer free the bilges of water. The chief engineer was killed by escaping steam, and the greater part of the engineers' force were either drowned or scalded.

Another officer informed me that the reason they changed their intention of coming out on the night of July 2 was because the Colon had some trouble with her machinery at the last minute which prevented her from moving before morning.

When all our prisoners were safely on board we steamed slowly back toward Santiago. Three bodies were recovered, and two of the wounded prisoners died after being brought on board. These five were reverently consigned to the deep with military honors after a brief prayer by the Vizcaya's chaplain. About thirty of our prisoners were wounded, all of whom bore their suffering with most admirable spirit. One poor fellow had his right foot knocked off above the ankle and another severs wound in the calf of his leg; but our surgeon was busy who was bleeding to death, so the heroic sailor

Oh, I'm all right; all I want is a cigarette. Then, having smoked one. instead of fainting he actually went to sleep. Such a man deserves to live, and yet our surgeon fears he will

Leur, Luis Fajardo y Pinzon elimbed up the this of our ship with slight assistance, drew himself up at attention, and saluted with his simply by a muscle.

No man could witness, as I did, the patience and formulade displayed by these poor, suffering prisoners without experiencing increased re them, and pitying them for the crue Mairs in Spain that insists upon their lenk offered up as a sacrifice to the god of pride.

SPAIN'S MEN WERE BRAVE. | ense the enemy came out, I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervers, his officers, and his men. It was a cruel fate. They knew that they were offering themselves up in making a desperate effort, and they shows to do it because there was only one alternative-that of giving up without a struggle. They played their last eard and lost.

As the Vizcaya went ashore, the New York passed us at full speed in hot pursuit of the The excitement on board our ship during the first part of the action was intense. In the fire

rooms the men had got to the point where

bombardments of shore batteries were considered nothing but a nulsance, which required them to stay cooped up in a place of 130° temperature with little to do and nothing to see. But the moment the enemy's ships were sighted all that was forgotten. They were to tackle some of their own kind, knowing that the enemy had rams and torpedoes that would make it lively for us if we gave them a chance With a will all hands went at it. The firemen made the most of their opportunity under natural draught, and their efforts were much needed During the engagement the Iowa listed slightly to starboard, and I thought a compartment must have been flooded. I believe every

man below the armor gratings realized that if we should go down he would go with his ship, but they didn't seem to care a whit. At no time have I seen the men more cheerful and contented. They were exhilarated by the knowledge that we were no longer pounding sand and that we were doing just what we were built for at last Early this morning all the sick and wounded prisoners were transferred to the Solsce, and in the afternoon all other prisoners were sent

and as the Admiral went over the side he most graciously thanked our officers in good English for their attentions to his people. I must mention how the Spanish prisoner when we fired our national salute at noon. As the first gun was fired and our offieers all stood up and uncovered, the Spanish officers did likewise and their men followed the example, all standing in respectful silence

aboard the St. Louis. Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulate were the last to leave this ship,

### HOW COL. WINOFF WAS KILLED.

until the last gun was fired.

He Was Shot in the Breast by a Sharp shooter-Was Commanding a Brigade. Easton, Pa., July 14.-Ever since the news reached here of the death of Acting Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Wikoff, Colonel of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, in front of Santiago, an effort has been made by the family and friends to obtain some definite information of the cirrumstances. As none could be had, some were inclined to believe the report that he had been killed untrue, but this hope was not entertained by those here best informed, for they knew that Col. McClernand, Gen. Shafter's Chief of Staff, who wrote the official telegram giving the list of killed to the War Department, would have cabled had there been any doubt, especially as he was related by marriage to Gen. Wikoff.

Yesterday it was learned that W. H. Wassel second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment, was among the wounded at Fort McPherson, Ga. Relatives of Col. Wikoff telegraphed to him for a statement about Col. Wikoff's death. It brought to the family the first news how he was killed. He was shot early in the morning of July 1 on the road leading to Santiago. He was commanding a brigade at the time and was alone, his staff officers having been sent with orders to different parts of the brigade. Private Bottimas of the Second Infantry Band saw him shot. The bullet entered his chest and death came quickly. After this the body lay for hours, but was examined by

octors before burial. Lieut. Chase, Col. Wikoff's aide, now in Cuba, has the location of the burial place. Col. Wikoff was some distance in the rear of the actual firing line, his proper position to command a brigade, and was undoubtedly picked off by a guerrilla sharpshooter from a treetop. commanded a brigade composed of the Ninth. Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth regiments of regulars, and was in Lawton's division, which had the flerce fight in the capture of El Caney.

## IN THE BADGER'S ENGINE ROOM. Heat That the New Jersey Naval Reserves Have to Work In.

The following extract is from a letter written by J. Fountain Westervelt of Hackensack, N. J., one of the Stevens Institute boys with the naval reserves on the auxiliary cruiser Badger, to his father, E. Erskine Westervelt, under date of July 5:

"I am sure I never experienced such a Fourth before. It is usually warm at home, but here yesterday it was simply hot. We are about four miles off Morro Castle, lying to, with the Spanish guns and flag in plain view through the "I have changed to the engine room again

at my own request, as we are short-handed there, owing to the extreme heat. Will be on all this week from to 2 to 4 A. M. and P. M. The thermometer marked 131° on my grating, and another man was knocked out. I stand it pretty well, but another hour would have ione for me. When below we are stripped to the waist, wearing only trousers and shoes Next week my watch will be from 4 to 8.

"During the 12 to 4 watch this afternoon my chief in the engine room was knocked out by a temperature of 138°. I went and had a 'Riley cut,' which means a hair clipping that leaves no place for old Fahrenheit to take hold. In fact, with this clip and the tan on my face, you would have to look sharp to recognize your

#### CUBANS URGED TO RETURN TO CUBA. Santiago May Be the Official Residence the Republican Government.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Santiago de Cuba having fallen, it is believed that city will be the official residence of the Cuban republican Govimportance of transporting to Cuba as soon as possible men whose experience will be of value n assisting to bring about a recognition of that Government by the United States. Already circulars have been sent out from Tampa and Key West to loyal Cubans calling their attention to the approaching termination of the Cuban struggle for liberty through United States intervention, and to the necessity of their return-

ing to the island. Headquarters for the registration of those who wish to return to Cuba have been estab lished at the residence of Col. C. Figuirido, in West Tampa. There are there now as guests of Col. Figuirido, Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. Senor Moreno de la Torre, the Cuban Secretary of State; Col. Boza, the envoy of Gen. Gomez Col. Augusto Arnao, envoy of Gen. Diaz, and Col. Mendieta, envoy of Gen. Calixta Garcia. These prominent Cubans are discussing plans for the government of the island, and are doing all in their power to encourage Cuban residents in the United States to return to Cuba and invest whatever capital they have in Cuban

### industries. TO MARCH THROUGH NEW YORK.

The 307 Recruits for the Seventy-first Will Leave Camp Black To-Morrow. HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 14.-The 307 recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. Stoddard, will break camp or the Hempstead Plains on Saturday morning They will start early in the afternoon, and after leaving the Long Island Ferry on the New York side, will march through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Twentythird street, through Twenty-third street to Broadway and down Broadway to Cortlandt street to the ferry. They will go by way of the Pennsylvania Raliroad.

Lieut. Kopper of the command, and formerly a Colonel of the Seventy-first, has been engaged for several days drilling the men on the Hempstead Plains. He will accompany the men to the war. His son is a private among the re-cruits. The erection of a large field hospital Was begun to-day in the rear of the ground

Major Relly has prepared detailed plans of the
sure to administer a cruching detect in
that will be cooupied by the 203d Regiment.

OREGON'S MIGHTY RUSH. THE SPLENDID SPECTACLE SHE MADE

IN THE GREAT FIGHT. Under Forced Draught for Nearly Four Hours, and All Her Guns Working Except One 13-Inch Wenpon, She Gave a Stirring Exhibition of Power and Speed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Naval officers with the fleet now off Santiago are writing to their friends here of the great fight between the Spanish vessels and those of the American leet, and every one gives credit to the Oregon for having done more to prevent a single ship escaping than any vessel in the chase. The work of this ship is described as magnificent, and had it not been for the fine condition of her engines, one officer says, the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps another Spanish cruiser would have got away. The Oregon is supposed to be capable of a speed of about 15 knots under forced draught, but when she pointed for the nearest Spaniard and wenti ploughing through the water across the bows of the big Iowa, the scene is described by her executive officers as being the finest show of power and speed ever displayed by a battleship. With every gun, exone 13-inch in the after turret blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received here as rushing forward out of the bunch of ships, and, in ten minutes after the start, taking the next place to the Brooklyn in the big race. From that time on she was under forced draught all the time and making higher speed than she had ever corded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have peen going, according to her engineers, over 16 knots, which tallies with Capt. Eulate's statements that no battleship making only 15 knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colon with her high-powered engines. An officer writing from the Oregon speaks thus of the "The Oregon was the only battleship keeping

up with the pace set by the Brooklyn, and kep eck and neck with her during the early part of the race, and by her fast running got on the nside of the Brooklyn and next to the Colon. From 9:30 in the morning, when the Colon first oked her nose out and the race was on, until 1:15 in the afternoon, when the last ship surrendered, the Oregon was pushed for all she was worth under forced draught, and the fact that she had high pressure of steam at the beginning gave her a good start, which she kept up. When the Colon surrendered no other vessel except the Brooklyn was in sight, and the capture was made by the Brooklyn because the Commodore was on board and we gave way to her. The Colon's caused them to haul down the flag, as they could not stand the terrific fire from her guns, and if they could have outdistanced her they were confident of disabling the Brooklyn and getting away. The Oregon was the furthest east of all at the start, except the Indiana. Capt. Philip of the Texas wondered how we could make such speed, and was amazed at the way the Oregon pushed ahead and kept along with the Brooklyn. In fifteen minutes she passed all the fleet to the westward, and, bearing down close inshore, engaged with all her guns at once everything in sight."

Raymond Rodgers, the executive of the Indiana, writes that when the Oregon came racing across his bow it was the grandest sight he ever witnessed. She charged right down, he says, on the Spanish fleet, letting go first at one vessel and then the other, and all the time carrying a great white bone in her teeth that engine power and great burst of speed. All the time she was running men were working on one of the after 13-inch guns, while the other was being fired right alongside

### SUPPLIES REACH GOMEZ.

It Took Some Fighting and Loss of Life t Get Them Into Inner Cuba.

KET WEST, July 14.—Reports from the south oast of Cuba say that the first attempt of the Florida and Fanita to land troops and supplies for Gomez resulted in a sanguinary battle, and Capt. Nunez, brother of Col. Nunez, and several thers were killed. The Fanita returned the fire and forced the Spanish artillerists to rereat to the woods, but it was decided not safe to land there and the bonts went to Las Tunas, where a landing was effected.

The troops also met with resistance there, but only a short, decisive battle was fought. Supplies were landed, and under the escort of troops were taken into the interior

A vessel from the south coast of Cuba reports that the Nunez expedition reached Gomez on

July 4. The official report says that the Florida ex-2.000 men he received the expedition and conducted it safely to El Gitaro camp, where Gen. Maximo Gomez has taken charge of it. Lieut -Col. Villuendas and Dr. Otaso also received the

Besides Capt. Nunes and a Cuban soldier killed, nine men were wounded. The fight occurred while trying to land at the San Juan River. The Florida arrived at Tampa this after-

## APPOINTS A YOUNG COLONEL.

Pingree Makes a Son of a Close Friend Head of a New Regiment.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.-Much to the surprise of everybody interested in military affairs Gov.Pingree to-day appointed O'Brien Atkinson the 22-year-old son of Col. John Atkinson, the recruited Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Regiment. The Governor has been particularly bitter, and has said many scathing things of the Administration for commissioning Fred M. Alger, son of Secretary of War Alger, and James H. McMillan, son of United States Senator McMillan, Captains on Gen. Miles's staff. He has termed them "Papa's boys" "silk stocking

soldiers" and "tally-ho rough riders."

Col. Atkinson has long been Pingree's political adviser, accepting an election to the State Legislature so as to assist the Governor in his pet taxation vagaries. No one denies that young Atkinson is steady and studious, but he is regarded "rather distant," and already mutterings of an attempt to oust him are being heard. The Governor vigorously defends his action, and says that he selected the young man owing to his particular fitness for the place.

#### TO GIVE UP MIAMPS CAMP. The Site There Condemned by an Inspe General-Troops to Be Removed.

MIAMI, Fla., July 14.—That Miami is not the proper place for troops has been discovered at ast, but it took the Inspector-General of the Seventh Corps to clinch the belief which has been entertained by all regimental surgeons since the First Brigade was quartered here. The representative of Gen. Les arrived here to day and, it is authoritatively announced, conof water supply and sanitary conditions. As a result the troops will be removed either to Jacksonville or to Tampa preparatory to em-

This will very seriously interfere with an rder issued to-day from division headquarters defining a temporary rifle range and naming the detail to be in charge of it. It had been ar ranged to establish a range at Cocoanut Grove, two miles from the city. This will now fall through and fresh provision will have to be made wherever the troops are ordered.

Progress with Experimental Mortars. Boston, July 14.-Excellent progress is being made at the Watertown arsenal in the completion of the new experimental forged thirty-six 10-inch field mortars. These mortars were ordered constructed at the arsenal as an expersulting with the chiefs of the Ordnance Bureau in regard to new buildings and improved machinery for the arsenal. An appropriation of about \$100,000 is available for this purpose.

CAMP ALGER GETS THE NEWS.

antingo's Fall Colebrated Capt. Sewell Tells of His Experience at the Front. CAMP ALORE, Va., July 14.—The news of the urrender of Santiago this afternoon spread rapidly through the camp, although the men had sought the shelter of their tents to secape the drizzling rain that made the day s miserable one, and it was speedily converted into a surging mass of yelling soldiers eager to hear the full particulars. In a very short time processions were formed by the regulars, head-

ed by the bands playing patriotic airs.

Capt. William Sewell, Assistant Adjutant-General Second Army Corps, visit Wash-ington last night to see his brother, Capt. Robert Sewell, an side on Gen. Young's staff, and late a Lieutenant in the Seventh United States Cavalry. Capt. Bobert Sewell reached Washington yesterday from Tampa, and is on his way to the summer home of his father, Senator Sewell of New Jersey, at Cape May. Capt. Robert Sewell was with Gen. Young in the first fighting before Santiago. Gen. Young's command comprised Roosevelt's rough riders and the First and Tenth regiments of cavalry. He said there is no use trying to make roads there or trying to repair the old ones, which are overgrown with grass and filled with ruts. An attempt was made to put the road leading from the base of operations toward the city in good condition, but the inces sant traffic and the heavy rains soon converted t into a regular mud puddle. Capt. Sewell was in the fight on June 24, and again in that of the 1st of July, and says that the great number of officers killed was due to the fact the Spanish sharpshooters hid in trees and used smoke less powder, and devoted their time and attention to picking off the officers. Two of these Spanish sharpshooters were caught in the act of firing at officers lying on the cots in the American Hospital. They were promptly brought down by well-aimed shots from the ees where they had taken shelter.

One incident that showed the pluck of our en at the front was the coolness which was displayed by a private standing by Capt. Sewell then mortally wounded. He was shot through the abdomen and as he fell he said: "Never mind about me; I will have to die some time and it is just as easy to go now."

Another point that Capt. Sewell brought out was that only one day's ration could be se-cured for the men at a time. Each morning the brigade commissaries, with their pack mules, went down to the base of supplies and brought back rations for the following day. One trip a day was all the mules could stand, and there were not enough mules to bring more provisions. The quality of the subsistence supplied was very good and there was no complaints from the men.

Capt. Sewell left Santiago on the 5th on the pospital ship Cherokee. Out of the eight members of Gen. Young's staff only two are fit for service. One is dead and the others are so completely worn out from their arduous duties and constant watchfulness that they have been obliged to return to the United States to re-

To show that the officers as well as the privates suffer the want of shelter and proper clothing, it may be said that when Capt. Sewell reached Tampa it was necessary for him to buy a pair of serge trousers, a blouse and a straw hat, as his clothing was torn and tattered be yond repair. His roll of bedding and extra clothing are still in the hold of the transport which carried him to Cuba two months ago, never having been taken out.

Private Frank Pauly, Company H, 159th Indiana, has been sentenced to confinement for six months, with hard labor, and dishonorable discharge from the service at the end of the senence. Pauly was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and when the guards made an effort to capture him he kept them away by the use of a large knife, but was finally overpow-

The court-martial of the First Division has sequitted Private Harry Bidwell, Company A. Sixty-fifth New York, of the charge of having stolen from a comrade.

Private John Sowers, Company A. Sixty-fifth New York, has been found guilty by a courtmartial of being absent without leave and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and to serve ten days at hard labor.

The general court-martial, convened by order of Gen. Graham, has been dissolved, and Private Gilpin of the Signal Corps, who was the only prisoner to be brought before the court, will be tried by the First Division court-mar-

## TAMPA TROOPS DISAPPOINTED.

nd New York Back in Camp After Going on Board the Cherokee.

TAMPA. Fla., July 14.-The Santiago expedition, which has been loading at this point for pedition was received by Gen. José Miguel the last week, was stopped this morning. A men who arrived are chiefly telegraph oper-Gomez, who has control of Sancti Espiritu. With telegram reached here at 3 A. M. from Adit.-Gen. ators and electricians. Corbin to Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, ordering him to stop the expedition and to allow no more troops to embark until further orders. Work was then being rushed on the transports at Port Tampa, and Gen. Coppinger sent an order immediately to wait for further instructions." Later in the morning the Second New York Volunteers, which had already gone abourd the transport Cherokee, were ordered back to their samp in Tampa. The work of loading the transports was indefinitely suspended, and to-day the docks present a very different appearance from what they did yesterday. Then everything was burry and bustle. Now it is quiet as a graveyard.

The half loaded transports are tied up to the pierand the officers and soldiers and stevedores are holding their hands awaiting developments. Forty Red Cross nurses, who were n board the Cherokee, were sent back to the Tampa Bay Hotel this morning, and will remain there until some new order arrives. The change in programme was an unwelcome surprise, as everything was in readiness for the Cherokee to start on its voyage, and she would

have left at daylight. When the news of the surrender of Santiago reached the city, late this afternoon, the Adju tant-General's orders were thought to be exgreat joy among the soldiers, but at the same time many of them are depressed by the belief that it is the beginning of the end and that they will never see Cuba or Porto Rico. No definite information has yet reached the city regarding the situation, but the camp is filled with rumors. and the soldiers are in a state of great excitement and uncertainty. Several more transports have arrived in the bay and more are expected to-morrow. Meanwhile supplies and troops continue to pour into the city, and Tampa one more presents the warlike appearance which it

had prior to the sailing of Shafter's corps. Nearly all of the regiments now encamped here have received their pay from the Government during the last two or three days, and the diers are making their presence felt more than ever before. Street fights and miniature riots are daily and nightly occurring, so that it has been necessary to largely increase the provost guard and prevent destruction of property. The guardhouses of the several camps are full to overflowing.

The Mayor and Chief of Police visited Gen. Coppinger this afternoon and complained of the fact that soldiers who had been arrested by the city authorities for depredations and violans of the ordinances, after being turned over to the military authorities, were allowed to go cot free, and in the majority of cases repeated their offences with impunity. Gen. Coppinger has taken the matter under consideration, and will probably insist that all soldiers thus arrested hereafter be punished by the regimental commander.

## First Connecticut Mobilized.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.-The First Connecticut Regiment.Connecticut National Guard. reached Niantic to-day. Three of the nine companies left Bucksport and Portland, Me., this morning. Four more companies who have been defending the Government fortifications on Gull and Plum islands left them this noon. and were the first to arrive at Niantic this afternoon. The Danbury companies left this city at 1:15 by special train, arriving at Nian-tio at 5 cylock. The companies from Maine did not arrive till late this evening.

GEN. BROOKE LEAVES CAMP.

HE GOES TO WASHINGTON ON PORTO RICO BUSINESS.

Gov. Tanner Visits Camp Thomas on an Inspection—Senator Forsker Arrives— Court-Martial for Men Sent to Jail for Drunkenness—The New York Regiments.

CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., July 14.—Chickamauga Park was never so muddy as now since the establishment of Camp Thomas. Several heavy rainfalls to-day followed those of yesterday, and all of the roads are deep in mud. Gen. Brooke, commanding the branch of the army encamped here, left to-night for Washington accompanied by his wife and daughter. It is reported that he goes to confer with Secretary of War Alger and others regarding an expedition to Porto Rico.

Gov. Tanner and party of Illinois left the park to-day, going to Jacksonville, Fla., to visit the Illinois troops there encamped. Today the Governor reviewed the Third and Fifth Illinois Infantry, First Illinois Cavalry and Battery A. Illinois Artillery. He expressed himself before leaving as being gratified with all he had seen at Chickamauga. Bix drunken soldiers of Battery B. Georgia

placed two wagons across the track of the railroad that runs to Lytle, the park station at Mission Ridge, this afternoon, and would not permit the 1 o'dlock train to pass. Capt. Pitcher and his regulars were summoned by telegram and went to the scene of the trouble in a special train, placing the blockaders under arrest and bringing them into camp. The tent of Major Williams, First Battalion

West Pennsylvania, caught fire last night. The fire reached his cartridge balt and twenty-five shells exploded, tearing many rents in the tent

without injury to any one in camp.

Major Ward of the Twelfth New York received a handsome mount to-day, having pur-chased the animal at Nashville, Tenn. A board of survey has been appointed from the First Vermont to report on the condition of the uniorms and other supplies of the Eighth New York. If the board makes an unfavorable report on the articles under survey an "actual" spector will be sent to condemn them and the Eighth will receive much in the way of new equipments. The new rifle range of the Foureenth New York is completed. Company C is having the first round at it, but sould do little to-day on account of the rain.

Lieut. Charles Levy of the Eighth New York, and formerly of First Division, Third Corps, headquarters, left to-night for New York. Lieut, Levy has had an offer here of promotion to Major. He would have been assigned to the commissary. He would rather not serve in the commissary, however, because he wishes to be in the field where there is fighting. He will in all probability get his promotion and be assigned to some other command than that in which he now serves.

The old camping site of the First Ohio Cavairy is barren and bleak to-day, very little re-maining to mark it as the place where two days ago stood the tented city of 1,000 cavalrymen and their steeds.

The officers of the Eighth Massachusetts are preparing the details for a practice march of several miles. The plan is to strike camp, march to a given point, and establish a permanent camp, remaining away from Camp Thomas about twenty-four hours. Col. Pew is now negotiating for the use of land. During the past week the recruits of this regiment have been drilled by themselves, but hereafter he boys will go to their companies and participate in the company, battalion and regimental drills. On account of the wet weather this morning drills were suspended in the camp, officers' school being held instead.

Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio arrived in Chat-tanooga this morning and took the first train for Chickamauga Park to visit the Ohio soldiers. He will be here several days and will meet many citizens here with whom he is personally acquainted. His main object in visiting here now is to spend a few days with his on and namesake.

Every private who is tried by Recorder Hope's court, convicted and sent to the chain gang for a period exceeding ten days will be tried by a general court-martial upon his return to his command. The United States Army Regulations provide that after a man is absent from his regiment for over ten days he is reported as a deserter. These men will come under this ruling, and, it is expected, a number of them will be tried. One man in the Eighth Massachusetts, who was fined by Judge Hope, will be ried under this provisio

The signal corps of the Third Army Corps rill be organized at once. This morning Lieut. Charles B. Bogan arrived with the twenty men he was ordered to enlist for the signal service at Nashville. He reports to Capt. George O. Squires, who will report to Gen. Wade. The

Major Milo B. Ward, brigade surgeon, has re ported to Gen. Wade, Third Corps, for duty. and has been assigned to duty at the field hos pital, Second Division, Third Corps. Assistant Surgeon David Baker is ordered to report every morning with an ambulance at signal corps headquarters to remove any sick in the corps that may be there.

The police had more lively times with soldiers and civilian offenders to-day, but the majority of arrests made were of soldiers. Six of the boys are from New York regiments and will answer to charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One peculiar name on the docket is that of E. J. Spain, Company D. Second Arkansas Regiment. Spain was not too tipsy to inform the officers at headquarters that

## CHEERS AT JACKSONVILLE,

The News from Santiago Causes Great Els tion Among Lee's Soldiers. JACESONVILLE, Fla., July 14 .- The S

New Jersey was paid off to-day. Owing to the stringent orders from division headquarters passes are hard to get, less than five to a company being issued, and then only in cases of absolute necessity. Gen. Lee is determined to keep his camp reputation high and not have the scenes so frequently seen in Tampa repeated here. The provost guard in the city has been doubled, and the sentinels have strict orders to keep order.

By general orders read at dress parade to night Lieut.-Col. Curlie of the Second was relieved of the duty of field court officer on ac count of his appointment as range officer Major Van Giesen has been appointed field court officer in his place. Private "Judge" Courtade of Paterson, Company A. is now de tailed as chef at regimental headquarters. The the Peace.

While the men of the Second were being ; off to-day the intelligence was received of the fall of Santiago. Adjt. Hilton received a telegram from division headquarters, and he read it to the three battalions. The men shouted, threw up their hats, danced around, and acted as if half crazy with enthusiasm. shouted for Miles, Lee, Sampson, and Schley. There were also some cheers for Shafter. All that they seemed sorry for was that they had no hand in the surrender. The rumor that transports had been ordered

here has caused all the troops to be excited to-Gen. Bancroft, it is reported, told an officer of the Fourth Illinois that his brigade, the Second, would not be here longer than ter days. This set the boys wild, and they cheered all the afternoon. Corporal George A. Jackson. Company F. Second Illinois, died to-day of typhoid fever. This company has had great misfortune since coming here, having a great many sick, although the companies or side of them had hardly any sickness. It has been a peculiar case, and the hospital surgeons have been interested in the matter. Surgeon Marquis of that regiment has the subject under investigation, and has brought about a much better state of affairs in that company; only few are now sick, while at one time there were nearly thirty men sick.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois is expected here tonight, and the Second Illinois under Col. Moulton will march down to the station and escort

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Among the thousands of visitors to our store since the inauguration of this surprising tailoring sale have been a large number of tailors, who marvel at the array of goods we submit for a selection, and who walk away grunting significantly. That "grunt" would be worth an ocean of indorsements were it possible to reproduce it. Such remarkable values as those suits we make to order for

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OPEN EVENINGS DURING THIS SALE.

GUANTANAMO'S PEACE.

The Sharp Contrasts of a Month in That Port's War History. GUANTANAMO BAY, July 5.- The curious re-

erses of war are illustrated in the wide, safe, nd to-day peaceful harbor of Guantanamo Bay. One month ago the United States cruiser Marblehead and the little but aggressive Suwanee were alone on the blockade of the fortified harbor. Spanish guns frowned from the forts at Calmaners, Spanish engineers were, even then, mining the inner harbor, and Spanish troops swarmed on the bluffs overlooking the bay.

The cable connecting Guantanamo with Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, had been cut, and the only means of communication with the authorities at Washington open to Commander McCalla were an occasional newspaper despatch boat or a daring torpedo boat like the Porter, Ericason, or Dupont hurrying toward Schley's blockading station off Santiago or toward Key West or Mole St. Nicolas with despatches.

No ships coming into the bay by day, unless

showing the private signals of the navy or the colors of a newspaper boat thoroughly identifled, could escape a warning-possibly a blank shot-from the Marblehead. After nightfall McCalla and his men were on watch at the guns every moment until daybreak. To-day it is different. In the distance at Calmanera one can see only dismantled and crumbling forts. At Fisherman's Point, where the First Battalion, United States Marine Corps, made the first aggressive landing on Cuban soil, village of white tents is pleasing to the eye. There is Camp McCalla, established by Col. Huntington and 600 marines less than one month ago. Then the camp was ragged, and the men saw Spaniards behind every bush. By night the Mausers of the enemy harassed the band, and by day long marches through the chaparral told on officers and men. Now the beach approach to the camp is filled

with mess tents on a street laid out with preision and neatness. The tents of the men have quite a homelike air, and while Old Glory floats from the staff on the brow of the hill no will the enemy lurk in the bush. His day is ione at Guantaname. Sporting in the shoal water at the landing are a score of marines Close by, under picturesque thatched shelter, the Cuban contingent of probably 200 Cubans is enjoying such luxuries as a square meal or a slesta without fear of the oppressor or the guerrilla. Armed sentries guard the little wharf at the landing, and no one is off his guard, but the sleeplessness, the worry, the midnight call to arms of a mouth ago are gone. In the cable station once riddled by shells from the Marblehead telegraphic communica

tion with the outer world is going on slowly, but as surely as the censor and the French operators will permit. Over the Haytian cable came from Washington this morning a message dated July 4. It was from Secretary Long asking Commander McCalla whether he could assure President McKinley of the truth of the report that "there has been a naval engagement off Santiago." And this after the overwhelming defeat of Cervera and his fleet by our ships two days ago.

Iowa and the Brooklyn, fresh from their participation in the Santiago victory. They are coaling from two of the half dozen huge colliers sent here recently. Here also are the Newark, the Massachusetts, the Marblehead and two torpe do boats, one about to bear despatches to Admiral Sampson off Santiago forty-five miles away. The cable ship Adria, under direction of from completing another link in the telegraph line between Guantanamo and Shafter's forces at the front. The Haytian cable ship, several newspaper boats, two or three prize schooners and a water boat make up the picture

Outside the picture, as an actor would describe it, is the suspected Adula, the Atlas line steamship, seized while attempting to enter this port several days ago. There is an air of dejection about her, relieved, however, by the cheery call of one of the American prize crew aboard. He is one of the Marblehead nckies, and, as he leans over the stern rail. above which the British ensign flies, he calls to

"Say, we didn't do a thing to 'em at Santiago, As the Premier leaves the harbor, we meet

coming toward its wide open shelter two ships flying the hospital flag. Both are American steamers. One, the Olivette, bears the soldier hove of our side who fell in the flerce fighting with Spanish troops last week on the way to Santiago. The other is the good ship Solace. Her officers, nien, surgeons, and nurses are bearing to American hospitals the unfortunate Spanish sailors who were wounded in Cervera's vain attempt to escape from Santlago Harbor. And these contrasts all brought about in one

IS SHE A SMUGGLER? The Gyller's Load of Provisions Said to Be Destined for Cuban Ports.

short month!

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 14.-The Norwegian steamer Gyller arrived here to-day after a voyage of eleven days from New York. Her consignees said that she had a general cargo aboard, but it has been learned that she is laden with provisions, which are destined for Cuban ports. Her mission is similar to that of the steamer City of Kingston, which brought a cargo of provisions to this port a month ago carge of provisions to this port a month age and transshipped them to the Spanish steamers Purisima Concepcion. Benito Estenger, Emmanuel, Raoul and other vessels, which were prepared to run the Cuban blockade.

The voyage of the Gyller is simply another attempt on the part of Spanish agents to succor the impoverished troops in Cuba.

Recruiting for the Volunteers.

The total number of men enrolled up to last night in the 201st New York Volunteers was 685. Major McClintock has enrolled 249 men for the Third Battalion of the 203d and 156 of them have been passed by the surgeons. Re-cruiting for the new batteries has not begun, because fow. Black has not yet appointed the officers recommended by Gen. Howard Carroll. These men expect to receive their commission to-day.

Deserted from the Sixty-fifth New York.

Washington, July 14 .- The Washington poice have been asked to locate and arrest for desertion William Wilson, a private in Company sertion William Wilson, a private in Company
F of the Sixty-fifth New York volunteers, stationed at Camp Alger. Wilson is about difest
tall, fair complexion, smooth face, blue eyes
and brown hair. He is about 25 years old and
comes from Brooklyn.

GROWTH OF ROUGH RIDERS' FUND.

The New England States Ahead in Attesting Their Admiration for the Troopers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The followrough riders' fund: Aiready acknowledged.... dra. John W. Eiliott Cash
Mrs. George Esty Blake.
John Noble, Jr.
H. Helt, New York
Mrs. W. Holt, New York
Mrs. H. M. Saltonstall.

Most of the above are from the New England States. Nothing has been received from the West or South, where most of the troopers have come from. We are indebted to the Volunteer Aid Association of Massachusetts for about 150 mosquito nets, made up by friends of the soldiers and sent in for distribution. Friends of the Massachusetts volunteers have already contributed semething like \$120,000, or \$15 for each volunteer from this State. The friends of the rough riders have given so far less than 50 cents per man in the troop, and nearly all that has been done for them has been done by friends in Boston or New York. These men have so far borne the brunt of the fighting, and have lost about 40 per cent, of the men engaged in killed or wounded. It is little that we can do for them in any event, but whatever they need ought to be furnished promptly, and will be if funds are available. Yours truly, come from. We are indebted to the Volunteer

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Dry Dock No. 3 Soon to Be in Service-A

Supply Steamer Off for Key West. R. G. & S. Packard, the contractors, began resterday to remove the coffer dam in front of dry dock No. 3, and it is expected that within three weeks the big dock will be ready for the reception of the battleship Iowa and the other big vessels which may require an overhauling.

The supply steamer Armeria, with a large consignment of ammunition, left the yard yesterday for Key West and Cuba. The refrigerator ships Supply and Glacies

will sail for Santiago to-day. Civil Engineer Menocal, who is under a sentence of three years' suspension for neglect of duty in connection with the construction of dry dock No. 3, was the principal witness yesterday at the court-martial of Civil Engineer White, He testified that, while Mr. White washis first assistant during the time he was superintendng the work, he (White) had never reported to

aim the successive defects discovered. MUST FIRST GET A PERMIT.

Order Regarding the Admission of Persons on Transatlantic Steamship Docks.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Persons desiring to meet friends arriving in New York on trans-atlantic steamers on the docks will be required hereafter to obtain permits from the agents of the lines, approved by the customs officials, The Treasury regulations forbid unauthorized persons from being present within the inclosure where passengers' baggage is being examined. It has been found difficult to enforce this, and the officers have been hampered in

this, and the officers have been hampered in the discharge of their duty. In a letter to Collector Bidwell at New York, Assistant Secretary Howell says:

"It is hereby ordered that hereafter persons who desire to meet friends or relatives on the dock immediately on the arrival of a vessel from a foreign pert shall be required to present to the customs officer in charge at such dock or wharf a permit or card of admission previously obtained from the steamship company or the owners of such vessel, or their duly constituted agents or representatives, granting the above mentioned privilege, which, however, shall not be valid unless countersigned by the Surveyor of Customs or some of the customs officers acting in such capacity. The above instructions, however, shall not be construed to apply to persons duly authorized by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to be present at the examination of passengers' baggage."

the examination of passengers' baggage GENS. KENT AND YOUNG PROMOTED.

The President Appoints Them Major-Gen-erals-Col. Carroll a Brigadier. WASHINGTON, July 14.-President McKinley to-day made the following appointments:

Volunteer Army-Jacob F. Kent, Major-General; Samuel B. M. Young, Major-General; Henry Carroll, Brigadier-General; William W. Harts, engineer officer, with rank of Major.

Hamilton Glover Ewart, District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina; Edward R. Meek,

District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Col. Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Aug member of the Nicaragus Canal Commission

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.-Several ships at the Charlestown Navy Yard are nearly ready for service. The Lehigh, the Inca, the Seminole, and the Gov. Russell of the auxiliary fleet could put to sea at a day's notice. The East Boston will be taken to the yard from dry dock next week to be fitted out. The monitor Wyandotte has been reflitted from stem to stern, and is in excellent shape. Lieut. Madge, her commander, has not been notified as to who her officers will be. The Marcellus, which was to have gone with Commodors Watson's squadron, will probably be completed by Aug. 15.

A Soldier's Funeral in Newark

The body of Jeremiah Murphy, who died at Camp Alger, arrived at Newark under the escort of two members of Company A. First New Jersey Volunteers, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The two soldiers marched beside the under taker's wagon through the almost deserted streets to the little home in Condit street. The funeral, which was arranged for by a special committee of the Board of Trade, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Three Soldiers Charged with Mutiny.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—There arrived here trinight from Fort Griswold, Conn., a Cor-poral's guard with three prisoners who are to be court-martialled to-morrow at Fort Adams on the charge of mutiny and threatening the life of Capt. Breckwith, who accompanied the party. Nothing further regarding the affair could be learned to-night.

Transports Held at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.-None of the transports for Cuba got away from Charleston to-day. Two hours before the time appointed for the Obdam to sail with the Third Wisconsin Regiment an order was received by Gen. Wilson from Secretary Alger to hold the ships until further notice. To-night it is not known just when the ships will leave.